

Granulation of microcrystalline cellulose with a granulating fluid consisting of water and a water-miscible, volatile, polar organic solvent yields porous granules which are comprised of particles that are larger than the ungranulated microcrystalline cellulose. This granulated microcrystalline cellulose is capable of cushioning controlled release particles and barrier coated particles from the compression forces used in tableting, thereby maintaining the physical integrity of the components of the tablet.

Figure 1 consists of five sub-diagrams labeled (a) through (e), arranged vertically. Each diagram shows a cross-section of a vortex structure. (a) shows a single vortex with a central core and a surrounding ring. (b) shows the vortex elongating. (c) shows the vortex breaking into two. (d) shows the two vortices moving apart. (e) shows the final state with two separate vortices.